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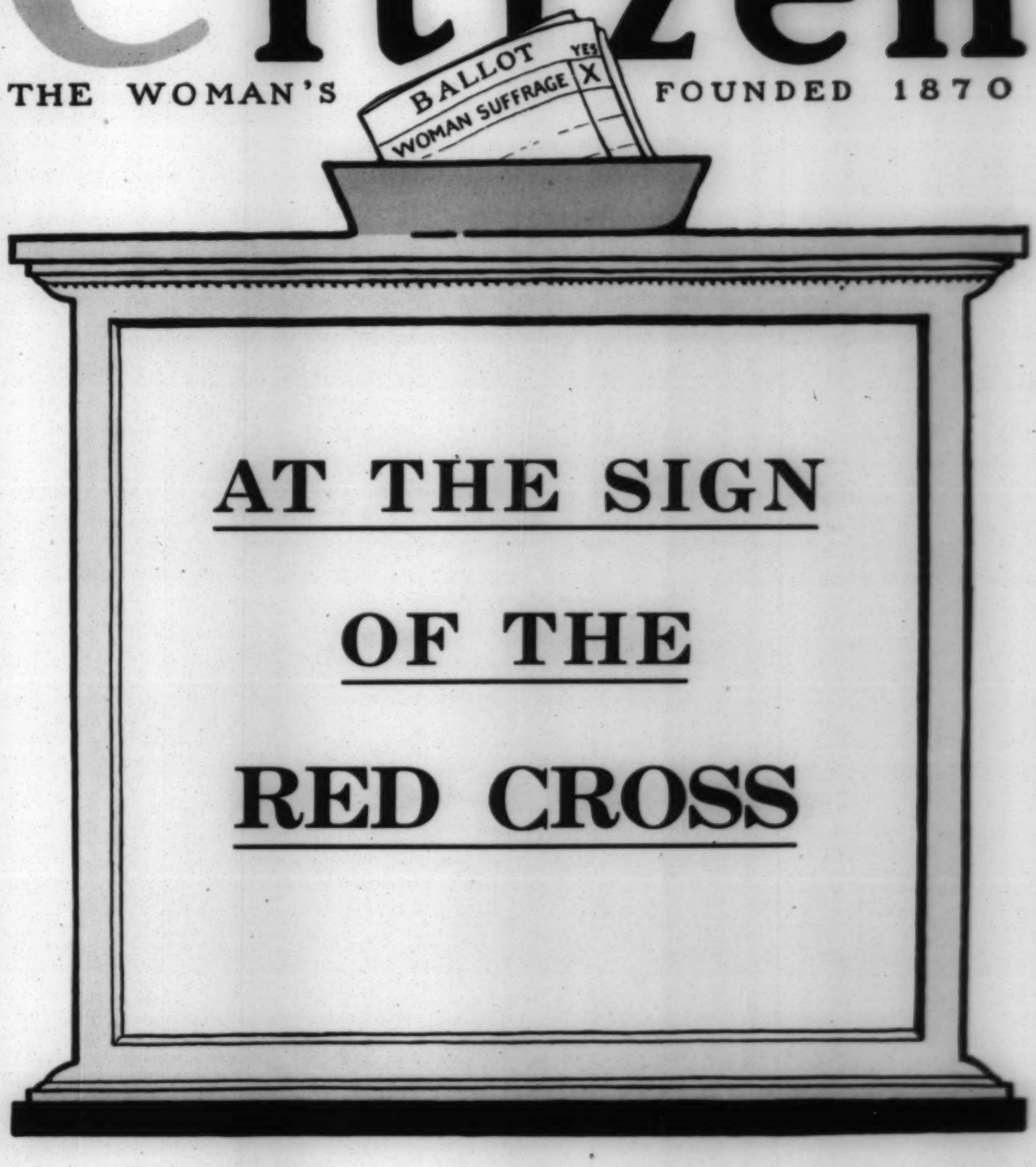
May 25, 1918

TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870



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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

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VOL. II MAY 25, 1918 No. 26

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Florence E. Bate is the business manager.

Where Is Your State?

MISS EMMA MAY

"WE dare you—we double dare you—to take our *Woman Citizen* banners from us! Come on and try!" This is the cry that is going up from two of the Indiana suffrage leagues in challenge to the hundred or more other leagues in the state. These banners were awarded the leagues at the Indiana State Convention in April. The Terre Haute League, with Mrs. Benjamin B. White as president, and Miss Emma May as chairman of the *Woman Citizen* Subscription Committee, carried off the honor banner for the largest number of subscriptions obtained by any Indiana league up to that time, and to the Hartford City league, Miss Elizabeth Smith president, was awarded the banner for the largest percentage of subscriptions. A lively skirmish is now on among the leagues to carry off the trophies in answer to the challenge. Just as soon as this rivalry puts Indiana at the top of the contest list she will probably challenge other states to take away these banners—if they can.

If all the plans projected in the many letters received from circulation chairmen bring commensurate results the 100,000 goal will soon be so close that we shall be able to reach right out and touch it. This past week, Baltimore—shall we say with true knowledge of feminine frailties—has started an intensive subscription campaign with a bargain offer. In order to disseminate national suffrage news more widely and at the same time keep the Maryland suffragists in closer touch with city activites, a combination offer of the *Woman Citizen* and the local suffrage Bulletin is made.

Wisconsin is starting the plan of having the president of every suffrage league appoint a special solicitor for the *Woman Citizen*. "It is the best helper you can have in suffrage work," is the word that is going forth from Wisconsin state headquarters. Very much the same word regarding the magazine comes from Mrs. Mary Post, who has charge of the work in New Hampshire. "The magazine speaks for itself," says Mrs. Post, as she tells of how she is sending it out to prospective subscribers.

Missouri had a state convention this month and unanimously endorsed a strong resolution pledging active work and support to the *Woman Citizen* in the 100,000 drive.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

***

State Circulation Chairmen

Alabama: Miss Mary P. London, Birmingham
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Fremont Croan, Anderson
Iowa: Dr. Effie McCollum Jones, Webster City
Kentucky: Mrs. Charles Firth, Covington
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane, Baton Rouge
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York, Augusta
Massachusetts: Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie, Boston
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Texas: Mrs. Helen Moore, Galveston
Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell, Richmond
West Virginia: Mrs. P. C. McBee, Morgantown
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott, Milwaukee

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

MRS. B. B. WHITE

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

May 11th	*May 18th*
1. Georgia	1. Georgia
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Minnesota	4. Minnesota
5. New Jersey	5. New Jersey
6. Iowa	6. Iowa
7. Michigan	7. Michigan
8. Ohio	8. Ohio
9. New York	9. Virginia
10. Virginia.	10. New York, Wisconsin
11. New Hampshire	11. Alabama
12. Alabama	12. New Hampshire
13. Wisconsin	13. Massachusetts
14. Massachusetts	14. Maine
15. Maine	15. Pennsylvania
16. Pennsylvania	16. Louisiana
17. Louisiana	17. Maryland, Texas
18. Maryland	18. Connecticut
19. Connecticut	19. West Virginia
20. Texas	20. Kentucky, North Dakota
21. West Virginia	21. Missouri, South Carolina
22. Kentucky	22. Mississippi, Arkansas, Rhode Island
23. South Carolina	23. Nebraska
24. Mississippi, Arkansas, North Dakota, Rhode Island	24. Washington
25. Nebraska	25. Vermont, Tennessee
26. Washington	
27. Missouri	
28. Vermont, Tennessee	

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The Woman Citizen donates this space for the express purpose of urging its readers and their friends to buy Sergeant Farnam's book. Her closing words in an address before the Woman Booksellers Association were: "For God's sake buy this book and help me to help these starving people. Every penny of profit I receive from it goes to aid these brave people."

The New York Times has said this of Sergeant Farnam's lecture: "Her talk was one of the most interesting made here by any from the warring countries."

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

May 25, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Soldier and the Senate

WHAT the fighting man needs "over there," and what he thinks of things back home are matters of supreme concern to the American people today.

Money and energy are not, and must not be, spared in the effort to secure his physical comfort, to feed and clothe and nurse and tend him.

Time and technique must be mastered in securing for him the mental serenity that comes with the conviction that the democracy for which he is fighting is as real a thing to the people back home as it is to him in the trenches.

While he is making his supreme stand for America out on the firing line it is for America to close in behind him with every possible succor.

At every turn he must feel America "backing him up" physically and financially, and at every turn he must sense the spiritual oneness that he believes possesses America with regard to that question of democracy.

What would be the sensations of the American soldier in France who should suddenly find that America was going to fail him on food-stuffs, on ammunition, on aeroplanes, on clothes, on ambulances?

And what the sensations of the same soldier who finds that America is somehow failing him in the matter of her own application of that great and shining ideal for which he is laying down his life?

Ever since America went into the war American soldiers have been giving evidence of a wide-spread conviction among them that the democracy for which they are fighting includes women as well as men.

Wherever they have been able to go on record to prove the strength of that conviction they have done so, individually and collectively.

Last autumn they made themselves heard in Pittsburg in burning protest at having to receive a United States flag from an anti-suffrage source.

By the companyful they blistered the "swivel-chair men" of anti persuasion who last autumn urged them to vote no on the woman suffrage amendment in New York State.

Best of all, they sent back their votes in overwhelming numbers for the November elections in New York, in testimony of their desire to have their mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts take up at the ballot box the civic responsibility which they themselves had to lay down in order to shoulder the musket.

That was as strong collective testimony as could be assembled, and it was strong enough.

The *Woman Citizen* is now in receipt of some added individual testimony that is commended to the attention of every United States Senator who is standing out against the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

This testimony comes in the form of a letter from Lieut. Thomas Leighton Sharp to his mother, Mrs. Katherine Dooris Sharp, of Ohio. In it he says:

"The American women have equalled the men in patriotism and work in every way.

"They have come up to all the requirements of this war splendidly.

"They are as willing to give their lives for their country as the men are.

"The English women have equal political rights with their men.

"It is up to the United States Senate to give the women of the U. S. A. the same recognition.

"I am so far away, and the news comes to me so slowly, that maybe I am behind the times.

"Only, that news, I guess, would be cabled.

"And wouldn't we soldiers from America be proud!"

What can the United States Senators who are obstructing the Federal Suffrage Amendment say to the soldiers who are waiting to be made proud by their country's full commitment to the meaning of democracy?

Baptists Forge Ahead

IT is regrettable that the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South should have exercised their right of veto on the action of the general conference of the church which gave full lay membership to the women of the church at the General Conference in Atlanta this month. The conference's action marked the end of forty years of effort and was heralded far and wide as reflecting great credit upon the church's progressiveness.

The bishops held the action unconstitutional and the effect is to hold the measure over for submission to the annual conferences. When two-thirds of these conferences shall have voted for the change, the action of the General Conference will be held constitutional.

Meantime women of the Southern Baptist Churches have been granted full and equal rights with men. These rights were secured by an overwhelming vote at the 63rd session of the Southern Baptist Convention held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, the middle of May.

By the action taken women are entitled not only to represent their churches in the conventions, but also to hold any office in the convention, the highest administration organization in the denomination.

The Procedure

NOT only the enfranchised New York women themselves, but the women awaiting enfranchisement the country over are showing keen interest in the procedure whereby New York women are to be invested with the political rights which they won last November. Today, May 25, New York women resident in cities of 5,000 or more are having their first official experience with the technique of voting. It is the experience of personal enrollment under the banner of a political party.

Under the law electors enroll for an ensuing year at the time they register for the annual election. But as the women were not entitled to vote last fall a law was passed for a special enrollment for them, in order that they might take part in this year's primaries.

Women who live outside of a city having 5,000 inhabitants or more have been enrolling since May 15 by signing a blank and sending it in to the proper election officials. They can continue to do so until June 15. Women who live in cities or villages of 5,000 or more must enroll personally, if at all, and their only chance is today. Women must enroll in the election district in which they live.

The New York primaries this year come on September 3.

No woman can vote at these primaries unless she has enrolled.

At the primaries each party puts up the candidates from among whom it wants to choose one to run against the candidates of the other parties at the general election.

If you can't vote at the primaries you can't help choose the candidates for election.

Many women are asking the question: If women fail to enroll and, therefore, lose their chance to vote at the primaries, do they also lose their chance to vote at the general elections that follow in the fall?

They do not.

What they lose is that chance to help pick the party candidates who will run in those elections.

In October there will be registration days for men and women both and every one who wants to vote at the general elections must register.

It Pays to Give Women Power

THE National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee's report of the first and second Liberty Loan campaigns is prefaced significantly. The committee takes occasion to express to the Secretary of the Treasury its "grateful appreciation of the opportunity for unhampered constructive work that he has given the women in the United States. It is the first time in the history of the country," says this committee, "that a member of the Cabinet of the United States has appointed a national woman's committee, giving it the *same recognition* and privilege as other committees of his department. It is the first time in the history of the world's greatest democracy that women have been recognized as potential factors in influencing public opinion and have been empowered to give, through their united efforts, aid to the Government."

The memorial further reports the committee's pleasure in its success, and gladly pledges itself and the "women in their organization to loyal and devoted service so long as the country shall need it and so long as the Secretary of the Treasury shall call for it." This significant statement is signed by Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Mrs. J. O. Miller, Miss Mary Symon, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

Results produced by this committee prove that freedom to use their own initiative stimulated efficiency. As a result of this autonomy consider what women accomplished in the Third Liberty Loan campaign. According to a report from the Committee on Public Information, the final returns of the Third Loan show that at least 50 per cent. of the subscriptions came in through women. The women of Delaware led all the states with 120 per cent. of the quota subscribed through their committees. Women of West Virginia, Virginia and New Mexico each raised one third of their state's quota. In some counties of West Virginia the men's committees asked the women's committees to restrain their efforts for a time in order to give them the opportunity of catching up. Two-fifths of Wyoming's subscriptions were brought in by women. Philadelphia women led all the committees of women in cities, raising $52,000,000. Pittsburgh women raised $35,500,000. In San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento women's work for the loan ran high.

These figures are taken from the direct statement of Mrs. Antoinette Funk, one of the signers of the Liberty Loan's Memorial to Secretary McAdoo. More than half of these women signers have been and are suffrage leaders, appealing for years for po-

litical and civic equality between men and women on the ground that only on this basis can the best efficiency for the country be achieved. A. S. B.

How Long?

A BOOK that enjoyed a high reputation among parents in the last century was Jacob Abbott's "Gentle Measures in the Training of the Young." It contains a great deal of good sense. The author lays down four rules to be observed in dealing with children:

1. When you consent, consent cordially.
2. When you refuse, refuse finally.
3. When you punish, punish good naturedly.
4. Praise often. Never scold.

Most of these rules apply just as well to men and women. The first of the four applies in the present case. A wise mother, if she means to grant a request in the end, will not make her child ask, and ask, and whine and cry for hours, before giving her consent. In that way the boon comes as something extorted, lessening the child's respect for the mother, and leaving a resentful feeling, even after the long pleading has been crowned with success. It is good psychology to consent promptly and cheerfully, if consent is to be given at all. Then the outcome is happiness and gratitude.

A large majority of the Senators favor submitting the suffrage amendment. Even the minority who are opposed know that it is bound to come, but a few of them seem bent on staving it off till the last possible moment, rendering the women's path as thorny as they can, and finally making the inevitable concession in the most grudging and ungracious way. Such an attitude is unworthy of statesmen, and short sighted for politicians. It is a case where he gives twice who gives quickly. He certainly gets twice as much gratitude. A. S. B.

That Unanimous Vote

MORE than a passing interest attaches to the unanimous vote for woman suffrage recorded at the recent Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

It was the more significant because the meeting was held in Arkansas, and hence there was a large representation from the Southern clubs. But the thing of special point and moment was the unanimity of the vote. At the Biennial six years ago it was impossible to get such a resolution adopted. Most of the delegates were suffragists, but it was feared that a formal endorsement would split the Federation. At the Chicago Biennial, when suffrage was endorsed for the first time, there was an intense though not a numerous opposition. Although all the Chicago press reports agreed that the opponents were overwhelmingly outnumbered, a prominent anti-suffragist in an address made not long ago before the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention claimed that it was quite uncertain whether in Chicago the suffrage resolution actually had a majority. She intimated that the president said the ayes had it when it was really in doubt. This was a wild suggestion, for if they had had any doubt in the matter the antis would certainly have called for a count. The unanimous vote at Hot Springs ought to put a final quietus on any such talk. No doubt there were a few antis there, but the general sentiment was so overwhelmingly against them that they did not wish to go on record.

Another interesting point is that it was the great Illinois delegation, more than a hundred strong, that took the lead in urging that no anti-suffragist ought to be elected to office in the Federation. One lone anti was a candidate—Miss Georgie Bacon—and although she had the powerful backing of the Federation's president, and although the prominent suffragist who was urged to run against her refused, nevertheless, so many state delegations followed the example of Illinois that Miss Bacon's vote was very seriously cut down.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, with its huge membership, ramifying throughout the whole country, is the most representative organization of women in the United States. Moreover, it represents a great number of women who have worked for legislative reforms—women most of whom began by being antis or indifferent, but who are now convinced that they want to vote. The success of the Illinois club women in securing legislation without the ballot was for years one of the stock arguments of the antis in other states. And now these very Illinois club women take a particularly emphatic stand on the suffrage question, showing how strongly (after five years' experience) they believe in the value of a vote.

It is cold weather in these days for the anti-suffragists.

A. S. B.

Zeal Not Enough

ONE very hot summer day a mother was unexpectedly obliged to go away from the house for an hour on important business. She had no one to leave in charge of the baby except her young nephew; but he promised to take good care of it, and he tried to keep his word.

On her return he met her with a face of self-congratulation. "Aunt Mary," he said, "the baby was taken quite faint, but I found his medicine in the closet."

"Good heavens!" cried Aunt Mary. "What have you been giving the child? There wasn't any medicine in that closet!"

"Why, yes, there was," insisted the youth. "Look here!" And he held up with pride a bottle labelled "Kid Reviver."

Some of the conditions that have been revealed during the campaign now going on for saving the babies recall that incident. They point powerfully to the wisdom of taking women into counsel on questions of child welfare. A. S. B.

The Country is Ready

"SUFFRAGE is coming, coming by Federal Amendment and coming soon. The country is ready for it. By voting in favor of the Amendment the Democratic State Central Committee keeps step with the party."—Hartford *Post*.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

Illinois Federated Club Women Implore Senate

AT their annual meeting in May the Federated Clubs of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District of Illinois went on record as follows:

"Recognizing the economic and political place of woman in the world today, to say nothing of the divine right accorded her in the home, does it not seem that the time for her emancipation is now?

"In view of this situation, BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the women of the Federated Clubs of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District of Illinois, in annual session at Murphysboro, Ill., May 15, do implore the United States Senate to speedily pass the Federal Amendment granting to the woman of America equal suffrage."

That Voteless Voter

We're reconciled to meatless stews,
To Hoover's rules and McAdoo's;
We do not mind our cotton duds
And bravely face our daily spuds!
We've learned to make a seamless seam
And get along with creamless cream.
The wheatless cake is orthodox,
We've lately camouflaged our clocks!
Near-leather goes into our shoes,
And oft we scan the newsless news!
The heatless, lightless war regime
Is part of each domestic scheme.
Just one thing we can't understand—
The voteless voter in the land!

—MABEL DUNLAP CURRY.

His Bourbon Tendencies

Connecticut should see
That Brandy-gee
Should ne'er again
A Senator be—New Song.

MISS KATHERINE LUDINGTON, President of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, takes issue with Senator Brandegee's brand of chivalry and choice of language displayed in recent Senate utterances. In a letter to the New Haven *Courier-Journal*, she calls attention to the fact that—

"Mr. Brandegee is opposed to woman suffrage as he is to practically all progressive legislation, has been well known to his constituents. Many have deplored his Bourbon tendencies, but there has been a certain respect for the outspoken frankness of his position. But the recent manner of his opposition to all liberal measures creates a situation which should not be ignored by Connecticut citizens. It would seem as if these four years of desperate war for justice, and especially now the thought of our own men, carrying our hopes and faith into the trenches, might sober even politicians into some realization of the gravity and dignity of the struggle, but the manner of Mr. Brandegee's speeches is habitually either violent or flippant."

LAST week's *Woman Citizen* quoted Senator Brandegee's manner of speech, in which he set forth his opinion about "pink tea parties that put pink chemises on the men and Plymouth Rock pants on the women," and delivered his edict to the effect that the women, "instead of bleating around here about saving democracy had better go home and knit (sic!) bandages and pick lint."

As a companion piece to this exalted valuation of womanhood Mr. Brandegee projected a high explosive against prohibition. It was absurd, he said, to send men into battle without "a drink of something to expand the cockles of the heart before they go up against the cold blue steel, and it may be the last the poor devils will ever get." Every army abroad gives its men a drink of this something, he insisted, and he was bitter against the proposition to "fill the soldier's belly full of ice water as a moral stimulus."

What Miss Ludington wants to know is:

"Is the tone of this speech satisfactory to his constituents? Do we wish it to be considered Connecticut's tone? Does he, for instance, represent Connecticut's manhood in its attitude toward woman? Women as well as men are giving their all to secure victory. In Europe and England they are carrying on the work of the men in every line of industry. They are risking—and giving—their lives, at home, in the munition works and at the front in the canteens, in the hospitals as Red Cross nurses and as ambulance drivers. American women can be counted on to do their part as the demand comes.

"THE position of women, the whole range of their interests, is being more profoundly affected by this war than any event since the industrial revolution of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The momentous decisions being made daily by governments are radically altering the world in which their children are to live. England and Canada have realized this and have given their women the same right of self-determination that they have promised to the down-trodden nations of Europe. France and Italy are well on the way toward emancipating their women. The overwhelming trend of public opinion, the outspoken statements of our President, and the leaders such as Roosevelt, William Hays of the Republican National Committee, and Vance McCormick, of the Democratic National Committee, and countless others, is all in this direction; but Senator Brandegee can still talk of women "bleating around about saving democracy by forcing their way into caucauses and conventions." These caucuses and conventions nominate the men who hold women's interests in their hands, and yet we are to have nothing to do with their proceedings! The successful conduct of the war, the welfare of the men of our families at the front, are in their hands, but we are to keep quiet and pick lint.

"NEXT fall the elections will turn on the supreme issue of loyalty, but Connecticut women along with the women of other non-suffrage states are to leave the choice of the new Senators, members of Congress, governors, etc., entirely to the men left at home by the war. We are sending hundreds of thousands of loyal voters out of the country, and it looks now as if they might thus be automatically disfranchised. Among those left home are all the unfit, the slackers, and the dangerously large number of alien enemies, who are still voters (seven states give the vote to foreigners on their first papers and before they are eligible to the draft). They are to decide these elections while the soldiers and their wives, mothers and sisters have not one word to say. Canadian soldiers found this intolerable and their women were enfranchised to represent them. Is America to be the only country except Germany that does not trust her women? We are told by Mr. Brandegee, in unison with the Kaiser, that our concern is with "cooking, clothing and children"—are we to be allowed no part in the protection of these homes and children against enemies without and spies within?

"CONNECTICUT moves slowly, but it has a noble past and its record in this war has been more than creditable. Will it rest contented to have the country take our senior Senator as representing Connecticut's attitude toward women? The Republican party has been a good friend to suffrage and has given it a very large majority in Congress. Mr. Brandegee does not even represent his party.

"KATHERINE LUDINGTON,
"President Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association."

An Anthony Aphorism

"I would exhort all women to be discontented with their present condition and to assert their individuality of thought, word and action by the energetic doing of noble deeds. Idle wishes, vain repinings, loud-sounding declamations never can bring freedom to any human soul."

Their Tory Attitude

WHY should the senators from Massachusetts persist in a tory attitude on the woman suffrage question? It amounts to toryism to vote against the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution now before the Senate. Great Britain has granted the parliamentary franchise to women. In Canada certain classes of women were allowed by law to vote for members of the House of Commons in the recent general elections. In Australasia women vote. In a large number of states in the American Union there is no longer the least discrimination against women as compared with men. Even in New York state women are voters in every sort of election. While the Senate at Washington hesitates over the federal amendment, one reads in the antisuffrage New York *Times* a reminder to women that "on May 25, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 10 p. m., the women voters of New York will have the privilege of enrolling, so that they can vote in the September primaries."

BUT Senators Lodge and Weeks are still against woman suffrage. They wish to prevent a woman in Massachusetts from voting for president in 1920, although that same woman could vote for president if she happened to live in New York. They know that in the next presidential campaign women will figure on the stump and at the polls even more than they did in the last one and that the candidate of their party would not have one chance in a thousand of being elected if he should line up on the antisuffrage side. The next Republican presidential candidate will cordially indorse woman suffrage, as Mr. Hughes did two years ago, and Senators Lodge and Weeks will earnestly advise everybody to support him, yet they remain stubborn in their opposition to the passage of the federal amendment by the Senate.

THEY understand the situation perfectly. No one can see more clearly than they do that with women already voting in half the states of the Union, they must soon vote in all the states of the Union. They know that women in Massachusetts will not be permanently contented to be political ciphers not worth the counting while women in New York are by law recognized as political integers whom it is imperative to count. The senator who still opposes the federal suffrage amendment, knowing these things, makes himself an obstructionist for the sake of obstruction. His purpose is to delay an inevitable event in the political development of the country. Thus he stamps himself as a tory of the tories. There is still an opportunity for the Massachusetts senators to avoid for themselves such a classification.—*Springfield Republican.*

Senators Who

SENATORS who after the agitation of the past few years and after the experience of the war still refuse to submit the votes-for-women amendment to the state legislatures should consider carefully the effect of their refusal on the moral unity of the nation. Never in the history of any country have women been called upon to participate in public activities of all kinds as they have been in the United States during the past year. Not only have they been drawn in constantly increasing numbers into industrial war work, but they have been participating to an unprecedented extent in all those voluntary activities which are doing so much to promote American success in the war and to intensify American national consciousness. They are behaving as active citizens, and the failure on the part of Congress to do what it can to recognize their services and to give to them the legal status of active citizens would be indecent in its sheer ingratitude, incredibly stupid in its ignoring of plain facts and puerile in the quality of its statesmanship. To call on women to conduct propaganda, to sell liberty bonds, to occupy important positions, to undertake hard and steady physical labor, to share in every responsibility and every activity except that of actually carrying arms and then to deny them the opportunity of voting would be one of those acts of fundamental inhumanity and injustice which would in the end involve in disaster the nation which consented to it. The women of America are the comrades of the men in this fight. They have just as much to gain as the men have from the successful achievement of American national purpose and just as much to lose as a consequence of failure. Any man who has seen the parade of American nurses and of the mothers of the drafted men, and who refuses to allow to women their share in the responsibility for the political policy, whose burdens they are so cheerfully carrying, is callous to the moral realities of what is now taking place almost to the point of being defective.—*The New Republic.*

Whom Does He Represent?

"WHOM does a United States Senator represent? Himself and his immediate family, or his constituents throughout the state that did him the honor to choose him as their representative?" That is the question which large numbers of the newly enfranchised women citizens of the State of New York—and large numbers of men citizens also—are asking today. Moreover, they are asking in tones that demand an honest answer. The reason for their asking is the fact that James W. Wadsworth, Jr., senior senator from a state that has declared its women—by an overwhelming majority in a popular referendum vote—to be citizens, persists in declining to vote for federal suffrage.

Not only did New York decide the question of women's citizenship and right to the ballot most decidedly last November—and it might be noted in passing, by a very much larger vote than that by which Mr. Wadsworth was elected to the national Senate—but since that has happened and women are numbered among his constituents, the Republican party, by which the Senator has been supported, has called upon him to vote for the amendment. Various Republican County Committees have sent him similar requests, including New York county, Kings, Nassau, Erie, Chemung, Dutchess, Columbia, Chatauqua, Franklin, Saratoga, Oswego, Delaware, Onondaga, Canajoharie and others, either through resolutions passed and forwarded to the Senator or through personal letters from the leaders. Some, which have not actually passed the resolutions yet, have them pending. A long list of district political organizations and other bodies, the New York Letter Carriers' Association, for example, have taken similar action. And, finally, the Legislature of the State of New York prepared and sent to the senior Senator from this state a memorial requesting him to vote "yes" on the national women suffrage amendment.

In spite of all this, Mr. Wadsworth declines to vote "yes" and thus refuses to represent the state which he was elected to represent.

IT is reported that Senator Wadsworth defends his course by asserting that when he was elected to represent the state of New York, that state had not then enfranchised its women, therefore he is not bound to recognize such action. To that advocates of justice—and therefore of equal suffrage—reply by inquiring if the Senator expects to remain static during his six-year term in the Senate and quite oblivious to the progress made by his state. Such an argument they consider an absurdity.

In a letter to a New York Assemblyman, who wrote to Mr. Wadsworth, requesting him to vote for national woman suffrage, the Senator is quoted as explaining his inability to do so because during the past five and a half years several states have failed to pass a state suffrage amendment, and he declines "to impose upon a group of states, however small, suffrage qualification in opposition to their own will." Such argument the advocates of justice—and therefore of equal suffrage—consider altogether specious. They point to the fact that the gentleman was elected to represent the state and therefore the people of New York, and that the citizens of other states are represented by senators of their own choice, under what is intended to be a representative government.

NEW YORK suffragists add that what they object to more than to the Senator's refusal to represent his state is his activity in trying to persuade other Senators to vote as he declares that he will, that is in opposition to the amendment. That they consider as little less than rank treachery to his constituents.

Moreover, if, when the amendment comes up for a vote in the Senate, as it may come at almost any time now, Senator Wadsworth persists in his intention to cast a vote against it, that action, in the opinion of many citizens of the state which he is supposed to represent will mean that in no very distant time he will have ample leisure to reflect in the solitude of private life upon the incidents of a finished political career.

ALICE LAWTON.

MRS. JOHN L. PYLE, OF HURON, PRESIDENT SOUTH DAKOTA UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE

THEIR OFFER TO THE RED CROSS

"As a body of patriotic women, the South Dakota Universal Franchise League, which has a well organized working force in every county, takes great pleasure in offering its services to you, for the period of the coming Red Cross drive. We will suspend all suffrage activities for the week and place our organization entirely at your disposal, if you see fit to use us. We have a number of speakers in this state, who will be at your disposal, and we will be glad to instruct them and our County Chairmen to work under the direction of your County Chairmen."

MRS. MAMIE W. GUNDERSON, OF VERMILLION

Chairman of the Clay County Suffrage League, chairman of the Woman's Committee of Clay County Council of National Defense and head of the women's sale of Liberty Bonds

For Cause and Country

SOUTH DAKOTA SUFFRAGISTS OFFER THEIR ORGANIZATION FOR RED CROSS DRIVE, WHILE THEIR STATE IS CAMPAIGNING FOR A SUFFRAGE REFERENDUM THIS FALL

MRS. GERTRUDE GUNDERSON OF VERMILLION, AUDITOR

She is also president of the South Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs

MRS. FRANCES BROOKMAN, OF VERMILLION

She is Vice-Chairman of the Clay County Suffrage League

PROF. EVA ROBINSON, OF VERMILLION

Chairman of the Department of Production and Home Economics of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense

RS. PAUL REWMAN, OF DEADWOOD, STATE CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE

airman of St. Lawrence County Suffrage Campaign Committee, retary of Black Hills Red Cross and head of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense of Deadwood

REPLY FROM THE RED CROSS

"We appreciate to the utmost the generous tender of the services of the League and their assurances of co-operation with the State Board in the campaign for the Second War Fund, and thank you for it.

"We certainly will appreciate very much indeed the splendid co-operation we know your people can give this cause."

MRS. C. H. HERRIED OF ABERDEEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE FOR BROWN COUNTY

MRS. RAYNOS G. WELLINGTON (BELOW), VICE CHAIRMAN CLAY COUNTY SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

MRS. ESTELLA KAHL, VERMILLION, SECRETARY CLAY COUNTY SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

BY WIRE MAY 21

South Dakota was the first state in the Union to oversubscribe its Red Cross allotment. According to Red Cross Vice-Chairman George R. Douthit, it is over 70 per cent. ahead of its quota.

RS. NINA D. PETTIGREW OF BELLE FOURCHE

nber of the advisory board of the South Dakota Universal Franchise League

MRS. LEWIS L. LEAVITT, CHAIRMAN OF MINNEHAHA COUNTY SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

who carried Sioux Falls for suffrage in 1916, cutting down an adverse vote of 1,000

The Red Cross and the Refugee

By Barton Blake

WANTED: A HOME

IF you have a family, Paris is no place for you nowadays.

I am writing of Frenchmen, not Americans. I am writing, especially of the Frenchman who is father of a *famille nombreuse*—a "numerous family," being anything over three children. And among the refugees at Paris there are a great many *familles nombreuses*, for the French regions for large families are, *par excellence*, Brittany and the North; and the refugees are, of course, northerners, or north-northerners, which is to say, Belgians.

I said that if one had anything of a family, the Paris of 1918 is no place for one, and yet this very afternoon, in the Picpus quarter, near the old cemetery, and the grave of Lafayette, where General Pershing and his officers won the first American victory in France by exclaiming "Lafayette, nous voilá!"—I have just inspected some excellent apartments (one large room, two good sized rooms, kitchen), that will rent for francs 450 per year; less than $80! It is a quarter frequented by workingmen of the better sort, and not too far from the Quai de la Rapée, where the American Quartermaster has pitched his tent; not far either from the region of the wholesale wine merchants, and I don't know how many factories. There are plenty of reasons why a hundred-odd French refugee families (familles nombreuses, vous savez) should be housed and made happy by the lodging of the five apartment houses and the quartier Picpus.

The reason why these particular lodgings are not rented, when desirable lodgings at a modest price are in such demand in Paris (almost as rare as a cigarette, if the truth be told) is, briefly, this: They are not quite completed. But they are approaching completion. The story of those apartments is mildly interesting, especially, I think, to Americans.

The group of the five of them—fine, solid buildings made-to-last (and also to be comfortable), was started not very long before the war. Each of the five belonged to a different owner, but the architect-contractor for all five was the same man. Therefore they were sure to form a harmonious group; therefore, also, the material and the construction costs would be the minimum. I am writing about France, where they order these things.

Then came the war. Work on the buildings at Picpus was halted. They stood, grim and incomplete, while the battle of the Marne was risked and won, and Verdun proved. Refugees poured south into Paris, and beyond, and more than taxed the existing housing facilities. But the five apartment houses at Picpus stood gaunt and unfinished. To have completed them would have been a bad risk from the investor's point of view; both because of war conditions generally, and because of certain special legislation in favor of the war-time tenant, some member of whose family is mobilized at the front. . . .

Here is where the Americans come into the story. For the American Red Cross, through its Bureau of Refugees and Home Relief, deciding last fall, that in the family lay the hope of France, and that in the dispersal of families and the demoralization of family life lay the greatest danger to the French refugees from the battle-country or occupied area (and, through them, to all), decided upon seeing that just such apartments as those of the Picpus region, in the twelfth ward of Paris, were finished and used for *familles nombreuses;* the families in which lies the hope of the future France.

In whatever steps the American Red Cross took there was the collaboration of the Prefecture of Police. It was through the police that the Red Cross secured a list of a hundred and fifty vacant or uncompleted apartment houses in Paris, or in those of the suburbs which lie within the Department of the Seine. To this list, French or American representatives of the A. R. C. have added the locations of twenty-odd additional apartment houses in Paris, and over a hundred outside; and those representatives, having finished with the city proper, are still combing the outlying regions—and with the necessary fine-toothed comb!

THE plan of the Bureau of Refugees and Home Relief of the A. R. C. is this: To find incomplete lodgings, and to interest some French organization therein. The French charitable organizations which concern themselves with the welfare of refugees at Paris * are only too glad to place selected families in lodgings completed under a special arrangement with the proprietor of the as-yet-unfinished buildings by which (I cite a typical contract) the American Red Cross becomes responsible for *three months' rent.* For the most part these refugees are not, in the usual sense of the word, "charity cases." Instead, they are to be provided with the means of conserving the family life, and, under hygienic and economic condition of living, *kept going under their own steam* till such time as they are able to return to their own homes in the north country. Nor is there any great risk in providing worthy refugees (gifted from the wasters, as they are, by their own nationals) with reasonable lodgings. For in cases where it is needed, they are entitled to a certain allowance from the State, the so-called *Indemnit de loyer,* which is adequate to cover the rental of a lodging at a moderate cost. The trouble has been, quite simply, that there were not sufficient lodgings to go round. At one stage of the war, withdrawals from Paris for one reason or another opened up a great many quarters for the refugees, but with the coming of so many allies to the French capital, this situation has been vastly altered, and the refugees, whether or not they have had work, have been herded like cattle awaiting the slaughter, in any kind of tenements at all. It has been one of the civilian tragedies of this war, the status of the refugee.

WHATEVER the American Red Cross has been able to do for refugees in Paris has not been charity in the ordinary sense of the word. Are intelligent people in 1918 much interested in "charity?" That is a private gratification which most of us who have a living wage, or more, enjoy practicing, but which we don't all of us take too seriously. . . . The refugees' work of the American Red Cross interests me, as I feel it interests thinking Frenchmen, because it addresses itself to the preservation of family life, and because it is on the family as a unit that the social future depends; because, finally, it is an affair of social justice and reason rather than charity.

In Europe, we are to-day conscious of many redoubtable tendencies and war-forces pulling apart, not families alone, but entire communities and tending to destroy the bases of social responsibility. In this situation, the salvage of some thousand families, the giving them a chance to hold together until, with the return of peace, they can get back to a social and economic life of their own, demanding nothing of anyone—nothing except a chance to work, a chance to live, is one more illustration, not of charity, but rather of understanding.

* Five French organizations at Paris have undertaken to deal with the housing problem, of which three are actively engaged in running apartment houses for the benefit of refugees, in collaboration with the American Red Cross. The three in question are: "La Fraternelle des Régions Occupées" (of which well-to-do manufacturing and other business men of the northern industrial towns—themselves refugees—are the leading spirits); "L'Amélioration du Logement Ouvrier"; "L'Oeuvre Parisienne pour le Logement des Réfugiés"—this last organization of the Sixteenth Ward of Paris, of which the feminist leader, Mme. Brunschwieg, is the able president.

Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

The first "all women's hospital" units to go to the front are on duty in France.

Direct connection with the units is maintained by the WOMAN CITIZEN through letters, cablegrams and reports.

German Prisoners Building Women's Oversea Hospitals

"THE cable containing news of Mrs. Raymond Brown's coming was a happy surprise to us," is the word from Miss Florence B. Kober to the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. "It was the logical thing to do to send someone of Mrs. Brown's executive ability."

Miss Kober is acting as radiographer and nurse's aid in the Women's Oversea Hospitals' unit for French refugees, near Bordeaux, France. She reports that the buildings, now under way, are being erected by German prisoners.

"There is not one doctor in a civilian group of twelve or fourten thousand people," is another outstanding statement in this letter. This doctorless town is Mont-de-Marsan, which was first designated as the spot for the Women's Oversea Hospitals Corps to establish their new hospital building.

"We went to Mont-de-Marsan," says Miss Kober, "but found it not a suitable place. It is the capital city of the department of Landes, and no refugees were to be quartered there. The Prefet referred us to Dax, and accordingly we investigated that as a site. Here we found that, because it was a fashionable hot springs resort, but a comparatively small number of refugees would be quartered—not enough to warrant the establishment of a hospital, such as ours was to be. Then the Prefet suggested Labouheyre.

"This latter place is the one in which we will permanently be established, taking in the surrounding small towns and the larger ones of Sabres, Rocquefort, Mont-de-Marsan (no doctor in this city of 13,000 or 14,000 people), and Dax, as 'dispensary' towns. Labouheyre is small—just a village, but it is expected to place several thousand refugees under our care here.

"THE Mayor, M. Bacon, is most cordial and interested, and has given us a site on his own property for the houses of our personnel and hospitals. These buildings are in course of construction—we have 20 German prisoners and several French at work upon them, and it's safe to say we will be moving in and settled in another week. We are most impatiently awaiting our supplies, purchased in Bordeaux, and through the efforts and influence of Miss McCaffrey, whose brother-in-law is Major General Kernan, these supplies are being sent through the courtesy of General Scott, chief in Bordeaux, as American Army transportation. Freight conditions are more upset and undependable than those in the States—and that is hard to imagine, isn't it?

"So far we have none of our machines, but expect the ambulances in a day or two. The camion seems to have wandered and evidently does not wish to come to us. No doubt it is resting on one of Bordeaux's numerous docks.

"Dr. Finley and Dr. Sholly came down from Chateau Ognon (where the evacuation hospital unit is at work with French surgeons) to spend several days inspecting our progress here.

"We have a small, purposeful, earnest group, eager and ready for the work before us.

"Of our buildings—I hope to mail you pictures very shortly. We have, in all, eleven.

The hospital group contains office, waiting room, director's office, dispensary and laboratory, operating room and sterilizing room, two wards, hospital kitchen, hospital supply room and maids' quarters.

In the personnel group are living quarters, each house having 3 separate rooms accommodating 2 persons each, kitchen and dining room, stores and recreation room.

"The houses are regulation French barrack type.

"A number of people in the village have already asked for medical attention and we will be busy as soon as the drugs and instruments arrive.

"We are most happy in the progress and prospects of the work. And I am most happy to be able to report this to you. It is not a too optimistic or premature prediction to say that we can promise you and the suffrage party, which is our backbone, a thing in which you soon can take pride; and in this I can only speak for our division for never having seen the work or place of the other divisions, it cannot be judged, but I hear they are very busy, happy and of great help.

"Spring is here—I should say it has been here for quite some time, but two weeks of steady cold rain took away all pleasure. The past few days have been glorious with sunshine, and one began to dig around through trunks for 'summer weights,' and to discard extra clothing."

Good Sports

"NEVER mind what you call yourself, just do what comes to your hand" is the message one reads between the lines of a letter received from Miss Marie Lopez, of New York City, at the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters.

Miss Lopez is one of the first group of women who went to France with the Women's Oversea Hospitals. She was a California girl, and a graduate of Berkeley University. Trained both as nurse's aid and ambulance driver, Miss Lopez started out in the Motor Corps, expecting to be most urgently needed in that capacity. But the fortunes of war plunged her into the post-operative ward of an evacuation hospital and she is now working day and night caring for wounded poilus and her only regret is that she can do so little.

"My first days," she writes, "I worked with others in the ward where men are undressed and washed as they come in from the field. Now I am in a post operative ward. To-night, Mary Brown, a wonderful sport, and I are sitting up. Our hours are from 8 p. m. until 5 a. m. Picture us in the great long barrack with two tiny dim lights one at each end of the room. There are two rows of beds all of which are occupied excepting for the three occupants who have died within the last twenty-four hours. The men lie in crude little iron beds and they get along with, oh! so little. Each man has his little tin cup at his bedside, and one of his constant exclamations is, "A boire!" We have water, or cold tea or a weak lemonade sweetened with something that is not sugar to give to them. A bite of chocolate is a luxury. Occasionally some one asks for a match to light his pipe. He is not able to sleep. Another may call for us to turn him 'a gauche' or 'a droit.' The orderly sleeps in the same room. The other night we needed him badly so we went to his bed to awaken him. Half asleep, we took off his gauze protector which he puts over his lovely, long mustache to keep it in place.

MARIE LOPEZ

"These soldiers are all like children. Smile and they smile with you. At midnight when the stillness is broken by some absurd request one laughs and the same laugh echoes the full length of the room, and silence reigns again.

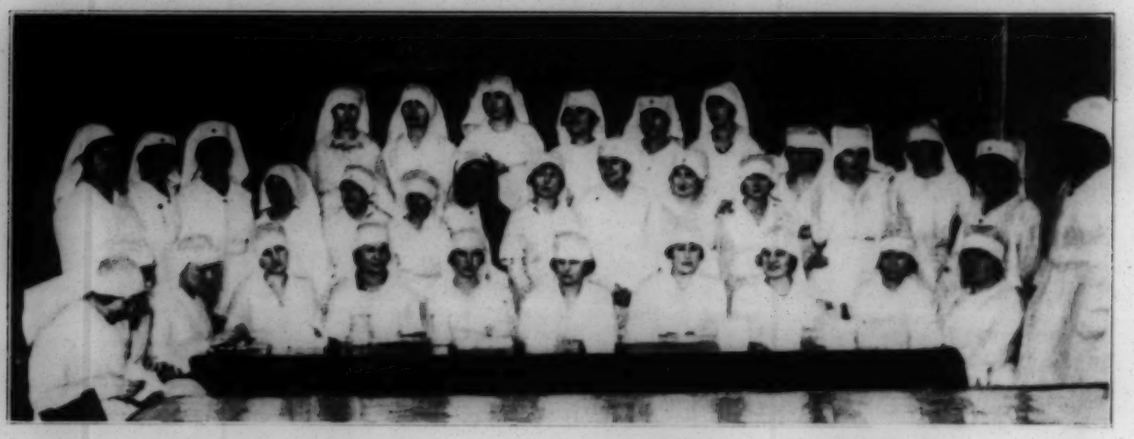
"It is all ever so interesting, but there is little one can really do. The problem is so gigantic.

"THE men are bully in their spirit. They come in shot to pieces and yet we hear not a word of bitterness. Everything is always well with them. Only in their last dying moments do they seem to rebel and struggle for existence, but even this struggle does not last long. All is soon over. It is so hard to see beautiful young boys with the hope of youth in their eyes pass away! . . . The temporary hospital is situated in one of the most charming spots of France. We are in an old, aristocratic chateau. Our quarters are up on the third floor and the view from our windows is beautiful. They overlook a gentle rolling valley, with its velvety green fields studded with fragrant violets and primroses. There are two quaint little villages in the distance.

"I walked over to one of them to-day and the winding streets with their little low stone houses and fresh dainty vegetable gardens made me realize that I was far away from home.

"ALL of this simplicity spells peace. But not so far from us is the real field of action. We are aware of it when we hear the big machine guns and when we hear the avions soar not far above us. We are more certain of it all when the great camions arrive in the dead of night bringing to us those who have fallen in their fight for us! These men carry with them their most precious worldly possessions done up in little rolls. They would not part with them for anything. Just the other night I saw one who preferred to lie huddled up on his stretcher with the assurance that his wealth lay at his feet."

Hennepin County (Minn.) Suffrage Association's Red Cross Squad



Red Cross and Suffrage Banner

THE South Dakota Universal Franchise League is suspending all its strenuous campaign activities during this week of the intensive Red Cross drive to devote time and energy to the work of raising funds for this humanitarian movement. Every unit of the state suffrage association, which includes an active organization in each county in preparation for the big drive which is expected to place South Dakota among the white states on the suffrage map next November, has been thrown unstintedly and whole-heartedly into the work of aiding the Red Cross campaign.

It is not entirely a new thing for South Dakota to have a franchise campaign under way. It was thought that the campaign of 1916 would be the last one, but circumstances delayed the triumph of the suffragists for a time. The imposing list of suffrage victories gained throughout the world since that time is accepted as an omen of victory in November.

Unusual interest has been added to the campaign by the unique form which the lawmakers have given to the state suffrage amendment. Sex distinctions have been eliminated entirely in the proposed amendment. It makes citizenship alone the basis of participation in governmental affairs on the part of the voters. The old clause, "without regard to sex," found in so many state suffrage amendments, has been eliminated for one of more modern meaning—"citizens of the United States."

Two things are expected to aid in swinging the suffrage pendulum over to the victory mark in the South Dakota campaign. One is the tremendous increase in suffrage sentiment throughout the world in war times, and the other is the ever-increasing belief that the government of the states and the nation should be in the hands of genuine citizens. A vote against the South Dakota amendment will be a vote in opposition to the policy of applying the acid test of citizenship to the nation's electorate.

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association has just completed a survey of the Red Cross work of its state affiliations and submits the following incomplete summary:

The war work chairman of each county suffrage league of Arkansas promptly signified her intention of taking part in the present drive for funds.

EVERY Michigan suffragist is working for the Red Cross in one way or another, and is assisting in the fund-getting campaign. Although Michigan, like South Dakota, is a state where full suffrage will be voted on this fall, suffragists everywhere are serving as members of war boards and the state is everywhere organized into very small units for carrying on the national defense work. The pride of Saginaw is the Surgical Dressings Department of the Red Cross, on account of the successful application of factory methods and the remarkable results obtained in the production department. This method was installed under the direction of Mrs. Earl P. Wilson, member of the General Finance Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and Secretary of the Eighth Congressional district of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association. As a result of her work, the production of dressings in a city of 60,000 has increased from 40,000 pieces from June to November, 1917, to 40,000 in one month. The total production for five months last year was 40,000. The total production from November 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, is 913,000 pieces.

MRS. FRANK STRANAHAN, President of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association, writes that the officials of Red Cross, Liberty Loan and Suffrage Associations so duplicate each other that it would be impossible for the suffrage association to carry on a separate work even if it wanted to do so. "I, myself," she concludes, "am vice-president of our local Red Cross and was captain of the drive last fall. As president of the State Suffrage Association I am a member of the Florida State Board of the division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense."

This is a story which could be applied with slight variations about forty-eight times.

Mrs. John S. Cunningham, president of the North Carolina suffragists, has spoken at countless patriotic meetings during the past year.

Suffragists have charge of the Red Cross work in most of the cities of West Virginia and those who are good speakers were all listed to speak in this week's drive.

Several suffrage organizations were so deeply rooted in war work early in the day that they have become strong central organizations leading the Red Cross work of their sections. Minnesota is such an instance where the Hennepin County suffrage headquarters in Minneapolis also was a Red Cross station headquarters until the work outgrew the space, acquired larger quarters, and is now one of the largest in Minneapolis.

THE Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association offered its officers and affiliated leagues for service in the past week's drive. The State Suffrage President, Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, the second vice-president, Miss Nellie E. Bauer, and the honorary president, Mrs. Alfred Coates, are all on the Rhode Island Red Cross Committee. On the Red Cross Speakers' Bureau are four other officers of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association; Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, honorary president, Mrs. Jerome M. Fritz, corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Emerson, vice-president, and Miss Bauer. Individual suffragists and many local leagues have done intensive work.

The Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, Virginia, is an accredited Red Cross Auxiliary. This league reports nearly 4,000 articles made for the Red Cross.

Wisconsin is a highly organized state for war service. Many local suffrage presidents are chairmen of the Red Cross or Council of Defense work. The first vice-president of the State Association has been active in the Red Cross drives.

Illinois Equal Suffrage Association reports over 200,000 women active in the last Red Cross drive through its affiliated membership. They have "established splendid records."

The Kansas City, Missouri, Central Suffrage Association gives one day each week regularly to the Red Cross work.

THE Savannah, Ga., Suffrage Society maintains a headquarters for Red Cross work, making one-fifth of the entire output of dressings for that city last year. For six months this headquarters was entirely self-supporting.

One of the leading suffragists in Macon, Ga., Miss Ida Holt, is head instructor in surgical dressings for her city, and Mrs. Harrold, one of the state vice-presidents, is chairman of Red Cross headquarters. A tremendous proportion

of Atlanta's Red Cross workers are suffragists.

Maine reports that one suffrage league has adopted a French orphan. Several are contributing as organizations, to the suffrage coffee house at Ayer, Mass., to the knitting and yarn funds. As individuals Maine suffragists have all worked for the Red Cross drive.

THE president of the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Martha S. Kimball, of Portsmouth, is also one of the directors of the local Red Cross Chapter. She reports that the members of her state association are working closely. Membership in the State Red Cross and Woman's Division of the Council of National Defense are so interchangeable with suffrage officials that there was no need of a separated work.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and the Boston Equal Suffrage Association furnished volunteers for the Red Cross drive and the city conducted a special meeting for its benefit.

Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch, of Cheraw, president of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League, qualified last year as Red Cross instructor, and organized a surgical dressings class over which she is supervisor. She instructed all her local presidents throughout the state to organize as Red Cross auxiliaries.

Out of 75 women gathered in April at Iowa City from all over the state at their own expense, Miss Anne Lawther of Dubuque, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, reports at least 60 as prominent suffragists. Each woman promised to teach in 5 counties the things she learned at the conference. "I have been in four counties in the last four days," said Miss Anne Lawther, on May 16, "and I found suffragists all busy preparing for the Red Cross drive."

Indianapolis has recently opened a new Red Cross shop under the auspices of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana. This is under the chairmanship of Mrs. M. H. K. Malone, and was opened at the request of the State Red Cross. The state president of the league, Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, reports that early in the spring from 75 to 80 per cent of the members of the league throughout the state were Red Cross workers. All the local leagues have been assisting the drive this week.

THE Red Cross Circle of the Woman Suffrage League of Maryland has carried on steady work at its headquarters in Baltimore for a year, making surgical dressings, hospital garments and supplies, sweaters, helmets, scarves, and wristlets. Comfort kits were sent to 193 Maryland men in the Rainbow Division of the French Mortar Battery, also to 75 Maryland men in the navy.

Kansas, where all women are suffragists, is highly organized for Red Cross work. Wichita, with a population of 75,000, has an organization of 1,350 women conducting National Defense work—including both Red Cross and Liberty Loan.

The president of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Katherine Tipton Hosmer, has rounded into service for Red Cross funds all the members of her association.

The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association donated at its headquarters, 55 Pratt street, two rooms on the third floor for the exclusive use of Red Cross Work and has a Chapter of forty women who work four half days in every week. Red Cross headquarters opened April 13, 1917. The chapter is required to furnish 150 garments a month, but always exceeds its quota. Mrs. William H. Deming, Second Senatorial District Leader, a graduate doctor, is to conduct classes in Home Nursing and First Aid.

THE GIRL SHE LEFT BEHIND HER
New York Evening Journal

From Fargo, North Dakota, comes this: "Nearly every woman in North Dakota is a suffragist. If they did their Red Cross work in suffrage leagues only, there would be no Red Cross." Therefore they have chosen to uphold existing chapters of the American Red Cross, although many suffrage leagues work collectively as auxiliaries to the Red Cross. Fargo has one with three departments, surgical dressings, garment making and knitting.

For the Unit

"OVER THE TOP" nine times is the message the St. Louis suffragists send the Central Committee in charge of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. Forty-five hundred dollars for the maintenance of the hospitals was raised in fifteen minutes at a luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, of New York, at the Statler Hotel, on May 8th. Two hundred women attended the meeting and suffragists and non-suffragists alike contributed generously in response to the appeal of Mrs. George Norton, who spoke after Mrs. Tiffany had outlined the work of the unit from its formation to the present time.

Mrs. Newton Wilson, of St. Louis, gave $1,000, the first contribution; three women gave $200 each; seventeen gave $100 each; ten gave $50 each; sixteen gave $25 each. Mrs. Norton, in her dramatic appeal, said: "England is doing her best, France is doing her best, Italy is doing her best, Belgium has given her all, and it is time for us. God grant that we shall not fail to do our share! We want the Government and the world to feel that we are just as essential to America as the men in the trenches."

Mrs. Ernest W. Stix, chairman of the Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis, presided. In addition to Mrs. Tiffany at the speakers' table were Mrs. Frank V. Harrar, chairman of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Red Cross; Mrs. B. F. Bush, chairman of the State Council of National Defense; Mrs. Philip B. Fouke, chairman of the city committee, State Council of National Defense, and Mrs. Robert McKittrick Jones, chairman of the St. Louis Committee for the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

Foreign Notes

THE formation of Women Citizens' Associations throughout Great Britain is receiving the support and assistance of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. The work of these Associations is many-sided. They provide a rallying point for women of all shades of opinion and by promoting discussion of the social and political questions which specially affect them they do much to foster interest and knowledge of these questions among the newly enfranchised citizens. As the movement grows they may be expected more and more to undertake definite constructive work in order to secure the adequate representation of the interests and experience of women in the affairs of the community.

* * *

Four women, Lady Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Churchill and Miss Mary MacArthur, have been appointed on the Committee to advise the British Minister of Munitions on problems of the supply and distribution of food to munition workers. There are at present eleven persons on this committee, but the Admiralty have still to appoint representatives.

"Although we must still deplore the fact," says Mrs. Fawcett's Evelyn House Bulletin from London, "that where there is a committee of men and women, women are invariably in the minority, we are glad to see that their inclusion in public committees is steadily becoming more general."

* * *

There will probably be three women candidates for seats in the next British Parliament. These are Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss Margaret Bondfield and Miss Nina Boyle. Miss Boyle asks if it is not permissible for women to stand for Parliament, why is it permissible for them to be sworn in as police?

* * *

A cablegram from Miss Eline Hansen of Copenhagen, Denmark, to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance, announces that five women have just been elected to the Upper and four to the Lower House of the Danish Parliament.

* * *

German war lords are now letting German women manage the *kuchen* on a communal scale. All the public kitchens of the Empire are directed and staffed by women. They buy and regulate all supplies, including fuel, and handle all the work of supervision and accounting. Most of the kitchens are self supporting.

* * *

But the war lords are still keeping their hands on the *kinder*. Compulsory marriages before the twentieth year are recommended by the German commission appointed to examine decline in birth rate. The infantile death rate in Germany is said to be 50 per cent higher than in England and Wales, and a decline of 40 per cent in birth rate from 1913 to 1916 is also reported.

The Commission makes provision to give financial assistance to young couples, to offer bonuses for children and to provide punishment for married couples who remain childless.

Armenian Poems

RENDERED into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell. For sale for the benefit of the Armenian Relief Fund, by Edward H. Chandler, 3 Joy St., Boston, Mass., Price $1.00.

"THESE poems are truly Oriental in the fire of their passion and the splendor of their imagery. We can better understand the Song of Solomon after reading such verses as these."—Christian Work.

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Democratic Ideals

A SKETCH OF CLARA BEWICK COLBY

By Olympia Brown

Woman's Suffrage is now so nearly an accomplished fact that people are realizing the value of the work that has been done in its behalf and are reading the lives of those who have worked for woman's emancipation with renewed interest. Mrs. Colby was one of the most loyal and faithful of the early workers. The story of her life is most interesting.

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The Book Stall

Your Vote and How to Use It

"THE keynote of woman's long struggle for the ballot has been her ardent desire for service. Now that she has been given the vote, she is eager to learn how she can best render that service," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in her foreword to *Your Vote and How to Use It*. (Harper and Brothers.)

Some of the ways in which women can render efficient service as enfranchised citizens are pointed out in this condensed manual of civics, which will be dear to the hearts of tens of thousands of New York State women because it is written by Mrs. Raymond Brown.

Mrs. Brown was president of the historic New York State Woman Suffrage Association during the 1915 campaign before its incorporation with the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, and has been intensively occupied with the details of political affairs for many years. In her official capacity and as public speaker she has been called upon to study into all phases of the subject of voting and in her printed manual she has naturally specialized on New York's political methods. Mrs. Brown's book is thoroughly practical both as an immediately useful chart through the unfamiliar waters of a new voter's first election and as a compendium of definitions for future reference. In it one can find brief but adequate information on the divisions of state government, functions of officials, and methods of election procedure.

The latter part of this manual gives the woman voter at least a speaking acquaintance with the agencies through which she is to function as a citizen, and points out ways in which her vote may be used to effect such reforms as she holds dear.

Mrs. Catt's brief foreword sets the high standard she herself hopes to see achieved by women as voters. "The ballot should be regarded as a sacred trust," says Mrs. Catt. "It remains now for women to treat it with a new dignity and to give it the importance it deserves."

Orders for *Your Vote and How to Use It* may be sent to the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 171 Madison Avenue, New York City. 75 cents.

Social Democracy

JOHN SPARGO, the well-known Social Democratic writer, who is one of the leaders of the National Party, has written two books which the firm of Harper & Bros. will publish. Both volumes are now in press.

The first is entitled "Social Democracy Explained," and is a careful and extensive exposition of the theories and tactics of the great world-wide Socialist movement. It is said that the most notable feature of this volume is an exhaustive treatment of the relation of democratic Socialism to the movement for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, in which Mr. Spargo is a profound believer. He argues that Socialism requires the elimination of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The second volume, "Americanism and Social Democracy," as its title indicates, deals with the great controversies that have arisen among the Socialists as a result of the war and is a statement of the views of that part of the Socialist movement which has loyally supported the Allied cause.

The publisher's announcements state that the volume contains important official documents dealing with the crisis in the Socialist ranks. In addition to these features the volume deals with the movement to coalesce the various radical parties and groups of the country, and outlines what the author believes to be a practical programme for a new American Social Democracy.

His major contention is that genuine Social Democracy and true Americanism are complementary and not antagonistic.

The price of each volume is $1.50; prepaid $1.60.

A Book of Facts

THE recent publication of a woman voter's guide book by a banking house throws a side light on the number of women who look after their own investments and business affairs. The banking house which has issued this booklet for its patrons, *The United States Mortgage and Trust Company*, says that at its West End Branch women constitute probably 80 per cent of its banking and safe deposit clients.

The book, they say, emphasizes the policy of real service which is rendered by their institution and its purpose to keep well abreast of the times. Printed in the sunny yellow and brilliant blue of the New York City suffrage colors it is entitled, "*Facts and Information Relative to the Enfranchisement of Women.*" It is small and flat and light enough to be carried in one's hand bag, and contains a summary of the "qualifications, duties and privileges of women voters." Among other things it gives the various steps in the operation of the Wagner bill for the registration and enrollment of women and a brief description of steps to be taken in registering and casting the vote.

The booklet may be had upon request from any of the company's offices or from the city headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 3 East 38th street, New York City.

The A B C of Voting

MARION B. Cothren (Mrs. Frank H.) approaches the details of election procedure in her *a b c of Voting* (Century Co.) in a manner which rather supplements than duplicates other books of its type. Much more attention is given to the primaries than in most books on this subject. Chapter one, "From Primary to Election," maps out each step which the voter must take before she finally expresses her will at the polling booth. There is a chapter on political parties which defines the main differences between the four parties in active operation when the book was written.

Although Governor Charles Whitman is the author of the book's preface, Mrs. Cothren's statement of party principles shows no bias, but is strictly impartial.

A chapter on the relation of state and nation to each other gives the basic ideas of a federated group of states when functioning through a central government. There are pages on the cost of government, the business of "running the state" and a concluding chapter on the special laws in the state of New York governing women and children.

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Plaid Voile Porch Dresses,—vest and collar of white organdie. Blue, Tan or Lavender.	5.00

Maids' Uniforms and Aprons

Light Gray Soisette Uniforms with low neck; white collar and cuffs. Size 34 to 42.	3.95
Maids' Apron Sets, consisting of Apron, Collar and Cuffs of Net, and black ribbon tie.	Set 1.50

Correspondence

That Zone System

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

May I call attention to what all who read Representative Blanton's reply to Miss Blackwell must have felt, namely, that the reply completely avoids the real point in the discussion of "That Zone System."

Even if we grant that the department loses the vast sums claimed in the handling of second-class matter, and we admit the necessity of an increased postal revenue, there still remains the indictment that the zone system is unwise, un-American, and mischievous.

Anyone who knows the ante-bellum history of this country knows, and those who have gone from cosmopolitan centers to live in the provincial sections of the country know, that we have paid and are still paying a fearful price for this sectionalism, and that it is to the publications of *national* circulation that we must look for the cure of this.

The zone system of postal rates will set us back generations and re-sectionalize the country, even though we grant that a few publishing giants like the Curtis company may be able to survive. Not one swallow, nor even a few, can make a summer—nor can anything less than the fullest and freest circulation, *nation* wide, of all sorts of publications destroy this baneful sectionalism.

Personally, I do not admit the wisdom of looking to the postoffice for a profit or the extent of the shortage claimed on account of the second-class rate. Most certainly do I not admit that we could afford a zone system were the losses ten times what Representative Blanton claims them to be.

L. D. Beckwith.

Atascadero, Calif.

Practical Investments

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

In an article "Practical Investments for Women," I agree with Miss Loomis in all her statements except one. Men have not sufficient insurance. There is a large field for the woman salesman to sell Life Insurance to men, for the protection of the wife and children. It often saves them from poverty, through the death of the husband. A woman can learn the business of selling to men in a few months. I know an office in New York where women have sold large policies to men and they consider it a very remunerative and above all a beneficial business.

Eda Arkush.

New York City.

Mrs. Conrow's Title

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

You may be glad to know that Emma Hutchinson Conrow, whose excellent paper, read before the New Jersey Pomona Grange, appeared in a recent issue of the *Citizen*, is not "Miss" but "Mrs." She is the mother of a family of young New Jersey suffragists and farmers, the oldest of whom, a high school senior, bids fair to follow in her mother's footsteps as a suffrage worker.

Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon.

Watertown, S. D.

Used Stamps Contraband

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

I saw in your last issue an advertisement from "an interned Belgian soldier" asking for canceled postage stamps. The same advertisement has appeared in a great many papers; so it is well for readers of the *Woman Citizen* to know that, since spies have used an arrangement of stamps to indicate the sailings of troop ships, the censor holds all letters containing used stamps, or returns them to the senders.

The *Journal of Philately* is my authority for the above statement.

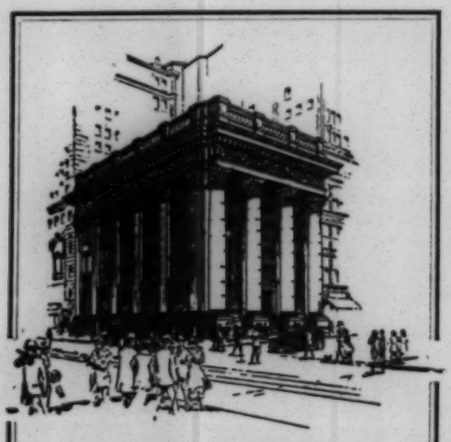
Kate Sampson Hall.

Pinewood, Tenn.

Just Let Him Mention

While Europe's eye is fixed on mighty things,
The fate of empires and the fall of kings;
While quacks of state must each produce his plan,
And even children lisp the Rights of Man;
Amid this mighty fuss just let me mention,
The Rights of Women merit some attention.

—Robert Burns, November, 1792.



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Minnesota Women's Creed

AT the annual convention of the P. E. O. State Grand Chapter, representing 320 Minnesota women, a suffrage resolution, reading as follows, was unanimously passed:

"Whereas, We believe in the justice of political equality of women;

"Be it Resolved that we favor the submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Legislatures of the several states and the ratification of this amendment by the Legislature of Minnesota at its next session."

Within the Organization

A PATRIOTIC rally at the Boston Opera House this evening will mark the closing of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. A military band will play and there will be patriotic songs. Both Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw are in attendance to take part in the big demonstration. Many women's patriotic organizations will participate in the affair in honor of Dr. Shaw who is attending in her capacity of Honorary President of the National Suffrage Association and as Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

PROTESTS, individual and collective against the Senate's delay in voting on the Federal Amendment, were outstanding features of the State board meeting of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association on May 13 and 14.

All the members present reported that the war had made many men think woman suffrage a national necessity. A careful canvass of the candidates for the legislature was reported, and showed many counties 100 per cent for suffrage.

Throughout the state there is, says Miss Anne Lawther, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, a resentful feeling towards the attitude of the United States Senate on the Federal Amendment situation, although everyone expressed the greatest satisfaction that the Senators from Iowa are firm for woman suffrage by the federal route.

THE Woman Suffrage League of Maryland will hold its first annual state convention at Baltimore on June 5. The convention announcement states the most important matter to come before the delegates will be the discussion of Federal Amendment ratification plans. A supper on the lawn at Melvale, the home of Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott, vice-president of the state league and chairman of the City Committee, will be the social features.

INDIANA suffragists are taking a lively interest in the May primaries of that state, giving special attention to the candidates for the 1919 Legislature which, in all probability, will be called upon to ratify the Federal Amendment. The Woman's Franchise League has sent out letters to 400 Republican and Democratic candidates to ascertain their attitude on suffrage and the ratification of the Federal Amendment. The result will be announced by Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, president of the League, and the 7,000 active members and the several thousand affiliated members will act accordingly.

THE Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, at its annual convention, held May 7 and 8, at Selma, took a firm stand for suffrage by the federal route, adopting the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Federal Suffrage Amendment has the support of the President of the United States and of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic Party as a necessary war measure;

"Therefore, be it Resolved by the suffragists of Alabama, assembled in sixth annual convention, that they urgently call upon Senator John B. Bankhead and Senator O. W. Underwood to help this nation become a real democracy, to carry out the policy of the present Democratic administration and to represent truly the wishes of the women of their own state by supporting the Federal Suffrage Amendment and voting for it when it comes up in the Senate."

Alabama has outlined a busy year's program to be carried out by the following staff of officers: Mrs. Solon Jacobs, chairman, Birmingham; Mrs. Julian B. Parke, vice-chairman, Selma; Miss Amelia Worthington, corresponding secretary, Birmingham; Mrs. Leon Weil, recording secretary, Montgomery; Miss Annie Joe Coates, treasurer, Gadsden.

The delegates devoted a portion of time to the discussion of Federal Amendment ratification plans.

MISSOURI suffragists held the annual convention of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association at Macon, this month. Politicians will soon have every reason to know that the women of Missouri stand for the Federal Suffrage Amendment and for its speedy ratification when it shall have passed the Senate. One of the principal convention addresses was made by Miss Anna B. Lawther, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, who has been devoting much attention to war work.

The convention adopted strong resolutions expressing its loyalty and desire to serve the government, and determined to wage an active campaign in behalf of the Children's Code which will be before the legislature of 1919. The code was prepared by the commission appointed by the governor and provides for the welfare of the children of Missouri.

The convention also voted unanimously to wage a subscription campaign in behalf of the *Woman Citizen* and the *Missouri Woman*, the state Suffrage paper.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Columbia was re-elected state chairman and she will have as her first vice-chairman, Mrs. David O'Neill, St. Louis; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Hugh Ward, Kansas City; third vice-chairman, Mrs. William Steele, Sedalia; recording secretary, Mrs. Elmer McKay, Springfield; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. R. Haight, Brandsville; treasurer, Mrs. Fred Tausig, St. Louis; first director, Mrs. J. W. Head, Palmyra; second director, Mrs. Ernest W. Stix; St. Louis; third director, Mrs. Otho F. Matthews, Macon; fourth director, Mrs. Jules Rosenberger, Kansas City.

MRS. BEN. HOOPER of Oshkosh, Chairman of the Congressional committee of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage association, and prominent in general suffrage activities, has been appointed by the State Council of Defense as special representative to visit the various counties of the state in the interest of organization work among women. Mrs. Hooper, who has a talent for organization, will strengthen the weak places in the county organizations and bring them up to full efficiency.

The Woman Citizen Is on Sale on Newsstands.

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Play Dresses—With Bloomers, of Blue and Pink Gingham. 2 to 6 years, $2.50 and 2.95; 6 to 12 years, $3.50 up.

Of White and colored Dimity, 2 to 6 years, $3.75, 4.50 and 5.25; 8 to 14 years, $6.75 to 10.75.

Boys' Wash Suits—Oliver Twist models, 2 to 5 years, $2.95 to 7.50.

Infants' Dresses—French Hand-made in long and short sizes, $1.50 to 37.50.

We also have an attractive line of Hand-Embroidered long and short Infants' Coats in Crepe de Chine and Cashmere, as well as dainty Hand-made Caps and Bonnets.

Maids' and Nurses' Aprons in a large assortment.

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Circulation is so important to the success of a magazine that we feel justified in bringing up the subject again.

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If its circulation is sluggish a magazine is prevented from doing its best work.

If one suffragist in every ten were a subscriber to the WOMAN CITIZEN it could take its place beside any magazine published under the head of circulation.

Are you a Subscriber? If you are not, become one at once and have the satisfaction of knowing that your dollar has helped to place the magazine that is working for your civic rights in the front ranks where it belongs.

Subscribe and get your friends to subscribe

See Offer on Following Page

Books at Less Than Published Prices

WE have arranged to supply the books listed below at the special prices named when sold in combination with *new* subscriptions to the Woman Citizen. They will be mailed post-paid to any address in the United States. This is an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty-five per cent on the published prices. If you are already a subscriber to the Woman Citizen and wish to own certain of the books, invite your friends to become subscribers to the magazine at one dollar a year, and have the books of your choice sent to your address. They will cost you the difference between the full price quoted for each combination and one dollar. Or subscribe to the magazine as a gift for a friend and have the book sent to your address.

	Published Price of Book	Combination: Subscription and Book	Amount Saved on Combination
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THE PAN-GERMAN PLOT UNMASKED: André Chéradame	$1.25	$1.85	$.40
"OVER THERE": Captain R. Hugh Knyvett	1.50	2.00	.50
FIGHTING FOR PEACE: Henry van Dyke	1.25	1.85	.40
WHY WE ARE AT WAR: Woodrow Wilson	.50	1.35	.15
IN OUR FIRST YEAR OF WAR: Woodrow Wilson	1.00	1.65	.35
FIGHTING FRANCE: Edith Wharton	1.00	1.65	.35
THE UNITED STATES AND PAN-GERMANIA: André Chéradame	1.00	1.65	.35
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THE TREE OF HEAVEN: May Sinclair	1.60	2.00	.60
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